Sweaters

.... FOR BOYS In all colors-blue, black, green and cardinal-

in plain neck and with sailor collars-

75c, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2. Men's Percale Shirts

> The \$1.50 kind at\$1.00

> > W. J. BRYAN CHARGED.

Though the \$200-Per-Speech Man Said

the State Was a Den of Thieves, It

Did Not Keep His Lost "Wad."

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 12 .- Influential

Republican members of the Hamilton Club,

through fate or chance, or luck, or, per-

Thursday night addressed 2,500 people in

Turner Hall. He emphatically told them

that the State, the nursery of trusts, was

becoming a "robbers' roost for the trusts.

a sort of a cave of forty thieves," and that

if they didn't watch out the people of the

United States will shut up all the trusts

in New Jersey and let them devour the

Democratic State committee, is a member

of the Hamilton Club, and on Colonel Bry-

an's arrival at Paterson he became Mr.

Gourlay's guest at the club. After the meet-

ing on Thursday Colonel Bryan returned

night in one of its bed chambers. Whether

or not he thought more Republican ene-

him, Colonel Bryan determined to take

Taking from his pocket a large roll of

bills, the distinguished guest hid his money

Mr. Gourlay escorted Colonel Bryan to

There he almost dived into the easy

poked his hands here and there in it

forth X's and XX's and L's and

finally extricated the whole roll from its

hiding place between the back and seat of

Now the Republican members of the

Hamilton Club are saying that New Jer-

sey may be a "robbers' roost," a "thieves"

cave" and all that, but it is a very safe

Bryan at Richmond.

the Academy of Music, made up of the

other people. Mr. Bryan began with an

been a leader in all the great movements

that have taken place in this country. He

took occasion to eulogize Robert E. Lee and

to compliment General Fitzhugh Lee, the

latter for his good management of affairs

at Havana fust before the outbreak of the

war with Spain. He then defined the du-

ties of the legislator, in view of the char-

acter of his audience, as those of a servant

and not the master of the people he repre-

sented, and discussed the income tax, the

currency and trust questions and the Phil-

ippine problem. The audience was particu-

larly demonstrative when Mr. Bryan ex-

pressed the hope that the British would

never get to Ladysmith and when he point-

ed out the dangers of the unchecked

At 6 o'clock this evening Mr. Bryan and

the legislative committee were entertained

at dinner by Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, and

this was followed by a reception at Mr.

In an interview to-day Mr. Bryan said

he thought the Democratic party was in

better fighting trim than he had seen it in

years. He said the battle of 1900 would be

fought out on three issues-money, imperi-

alism and trusts, but he would not say

which one would be brought out most

prominently to the front. He had found

the situation in the North and East much

improved. Many gold Democrats were

coming back to the party, and a number of

Republicans would refuse to support the

growth of the trust evil.

Ellyson's residence.

members of the Legislature and

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 12.-W. J. Bryan

place to keep money.

good care of his money

William B. Gourlay, chairman of

And Other Bargains!

When Clothing Co. North Penn. St.

WE OFFER-\$13,500 Jackson County, Ind......4s

\$105,600 Spencer County, Ind.....31/28 \$3,000 Union Traction Co..........5s \$20,000 City of Noblesville, Ind....4s Prices and particulars upon application.

CAMPBELL, WILD & CO. 205 Stevenson Building.

Physician's Outfits. Emergency Satchels, Medicine Cases, Instrument Sets, Operating Gowns and Cush-Physicians' Pocket Knives, with Spatula, and all other suitable articles. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO. Surgical Instrument Makers -222 & 224 South Meridian St.

they do not take it up we will appeal to the people direct.' T. Carl Spelling, of San Francisco, criticised the anti-trust act of the Fifty-first Congress, known as the Sherman act, pointing out several particulars, in which, he said, the act was vague and fatally defective in definitions and specifications. He insisted that Congress had ample powers under the Constitution to enact laws for the suppression of trusts and removal of mopoly evils generally, and criticised

Presidents Cleveland and McKinley for their expressions of doubt as to such legislative power." He handed to the secretary a proposed bill very elaborate in its definition and severe in its restrictive and penal pro-Frank R. Elliott, of Kansas, followed. stage of a movement as old as civilization itself. Competition to-day means combina tion to-morrow; combination to-morrow n:eans still greater combination the next day and still greater combination means private monopoly. We have passed the 'today' and 'to-morrow' stages in the consolidation of capital and are now face to face with the 'next day' stage. It is no longer a question of competition or monopoly, for competition is dead in the commercial

world. It is only a question of what form of monopoly. Shall we own monopoly or shall monopoly own us? Shall we submit to taxation without represenation in the matter of the prices of the world's necessities, or shall we have a voice in the matter of taxation? The evil of trusts is not in the trust per se, but in the private ownership of them. Public ownership alone can bring relief.' B. Matthews, of Buffalo, N. Y., fol-

lowed in a discourse on the oil trade. He was given close attention and created much enthusiasm. He concluded as follows: "We have banished with plous desire the Louisiana lottery ticket-why not attack the ten-fold more dangerous seller of trust certificates and watered stocks? The platforms of the great political parhave fulminated against trusts and monopolies for twenty years, and the successful party has steadily aided them until the present moment. The people deman1 a platform for 1900 that means something, and states that something in plain terms. This is the issue; which is to rule? Imperialism or democracy? The people or

the trusts?" The paper prepared by Alexander Delmar, the political economist of New York. was read by Judge J. P. Fleming. Mr. Delmar was prevented from attending the conference owing to illness. The paper concluded thus: "In order to rid herself of the tyranny of trade corporations and the anarchy and civil wars which their operation had fomented, republican Rome was forced to yield all the power of the state to a single man, in order that he might destroy that obnoxious growth. The result was that the corporations all fell in a single day, but in their place there rose another tyranny-that of Caesar himself. Are we waiting until the disease reaches a similar phase, in order to employ a similar remedy; or shall we take it in time and suppress it now? I am no partisan. I appeal alike to Democrats, Republicans and Populists. I ask, is it not time? The amazing transactions of Mr. Gage and the bill to alter the mint and currency laws now before the Senate combine to menace every interest in the country. They not only create a money trust; they surrender into its hands all the affairs of the country; and unless the designs of the trust are defeated by a total change of public men and measures I greatly fear that it will be difficult to preserve the future

peace of the country. BIGELOW'S REMEDY.

H. S. Bigelow, of Cincinnati, was the first speaker at the night session. He said in part: "Justice requires that all trade restrictions be removed, for these are sure to favor some at the expense of others. Justice requires that all public utilities be operated at cost, giving to each citizen great or small, the same service for the same pay. Justice requires that the burden of taxation be placed where it belongs, upon ground rent, that no citizen may be de prived of his share in the common gift of God. Neglect these reforms and our liberties must 'survive or perish in a convulsion." " Representative William Sulzer, of New

York, received a hearty reception when presented to the audience. He made a radical anti-Republican speech. Here are extracts from his address. "The people who oppose and condemn trusts will receive no encouragement from this trust-ridden and trust-owned administration. The Republican attorney general is the mere creature of the trust, . . To sum it all up the Republican party stands for Hanna, and the Republican party is Hanna. * * * While the Republican party is in power the trusts will flourish like a green bay tree. Polton Hall, of New York, came next. He said: "We are threatened now with money trust, if indeed we have not got it already. This, like other true trusts, depends upon restrictions or special priv-

At to-night's session of the committee on resolutions the single tax advocates made a determined effort to capture the organization, but failed. An amendment was presented asking for legislation requiring owners of unworked coal mines and oil wells to pay a royalty to the government. The committee adjourned to meet at Il o'clock to-morrow morning. The report of the resolutions committee will be presented to the

conference to-morrow. Many requests have been made to extend the conference until Thursday in order to give all the speakers who have prepared papers an opportunity to be heard. One hundred and two speakers have asked for places on the programme, but the managers have decided that as it will be impossible to accommodate all it would be seless to continue the conference another

Movements of Steamers.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12.—Arrived: Penn land, from Philadelphia; Teutonic and Georgic, from New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.-Arrived: Armenia, from Swinemunde NAGASAKI, Feb. 12 .- Sailed: Port Ste-NAPLES, Feb. 12.-Sailed: Ems, for New

STATEMENT BY MR. WYNDHAM IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

All Branches of the Military to Be Increased and Commissions Tendered to Colonials.

ARMY TO BE 600,000 STRONG

IKE STATEMENT MADE TO LORDS

BY SECRETARY LANSDOWNE.

Draft of Treaty Partitioning the Sa moan Islands Introduced in the German Reichstag.

LONDON, Feb. 12.-The House of Commons was crowded to-day in anticipation | things. of the statement of George Wyndham, parliamentary secretary of the War Office, in regard to the army measures. Joseph H. Choate, the United States am-NEW JERSEY NOT SO DISHONEST AS bassador, Henry White, the secretary of the United States embassy, and W. T. Baker, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, were among those present in the distinguished strangers' gallery.

Mr. Wyndham arose, amid cheers, when the House went into committee on supply, and said he did not propose to deal with the question of the prosecution of the war, but would immediately outline other military measures necessary for placing home defense on a satisfactory footing. The government, he continued, had not even considered the question of compulsory haps, New Jersey's proverbial honesty, service, which was entirely unnecessary, have heaped coals of fire on Colonel Wil- in view of the activity of recruiting for the liam J. Bryan's head. Colonel Bryan last auxiliary forces. During the spring and armed. A mounted infantry volunteer corps ice corps and engineers necessary for two additional army corps would be raised forthwith, namely, thirty-six field batteries and seven horse batteries. The speaker also said it had been decided to raise twelve additional infantry battalions. Mr. Wyndham said the existing cavalry forces would also be expanded and that commissions would be offered to militia officers in ment that commissions in the regular army would be offered to the colonies was re-

to the clubhouse to pass the rest of the At present, the speaker further pointed mies than Democratic friends surrounded auxiliary forces, and it was estimated the increase would be 50,000 men. So, altogether, the country would soon have at least 517,000 men, and Mr. Wyndham anticipated that the number would be nearer 600,000

ir the folds of the upholstery of a large, In the course of his remarks, Mr. Wyndeasy chair. Then he went to bed and slept ham referred to the government's confidence in the power and splendid efficiency of the fleet, saying it was never greater or the depot Friday morning. Just as the legitimate than now. The governcolonel was about to get on the train he ment, Mr. Wyndham then said, was not slapped his trousers pocket and a look of making an appeal for money and men in a consternation overspread his expressive spirit of panic. The risk was not very much face. Hurriedly he whispered to his secretary that he had left his money in the easy creased in exact proportion to the reducchair in the club bedroom and that he had tion of the home military defense, which only some silver, of course, and his return sufficed to justify the present demands for ticket to New York. The secretary, at top an increase of the resources for home despeed, ran to the clubhouse, breathlessly to be shown to Colonel Bryan's bed-

The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who followed, said he had heard of the great scheme for the administration of a great army, but he had not heard a single figure mentioned as to the cost thereof, nor even in regard to the particular vote. How much of the money required was due to the present war? To this question Mr. Wyndham replied

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said could not be expected to pronounce an added, he believed nine-tenths of his hearers were ready to do almost anything for the purpose of the present war, but would like to regard it as a war measure alone. leaving the question of the future increase and rearrangement open for future dis-

member for the First of Dean division. Gloucestershire, said Mr. Wyndham's speech seemed to support the heresy that Great Britain should rely upon home defense while the truth was that the most powerful defense lay in the striking power of the fleet.

It was explained in the lobbies of the House of Commons that Mr. Wyndham meant to convey that all the supplementtary estimates asked for were due to the war except £420,000 required for the new scheme to close the financial year of The secretary of state for war, Lord

Lansdowne, furnished the House of Lords with a statement similar to that of Mr. Wyndham. The Prince of Wales and the ers in the House of Lords. Replying to a question as to whether Maj. Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington was destined for a command in South Africa, and whether General Methuen was still in command at the Modder river, Lord Lansdowne answered that portion of the query referring to General Carrington in the af firmative, and added: "General Roberts is now at the Modder river, and in command

of the whole force there. Lord Lansdowne said here were about 170,000 reservists, between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five, who had served with the colors, whom the govenrment proposed to ask to join the army for a year for home service only.

mons to-day A. J. Balfour, first lord of the

treasury and government leader, denied

the statement recently published that Sir

Edmund J. Monson, the British ambassa-

dor to France, has been temporarily or-

dered to withdraw from Paris, owing to the

THE SAMOAN TREATY.

Partition of Islands Explained by

BERLIN, Feb. 12.-In introducing in the

Count Von Buelow.

Reichstag to-day the draft of a law

authorizing the abrogation of the treaties

with the Tonga islands of 1876, Samoa of

of 1895, the minister of foreign affairs,

Count Von Buelow, made a speech during

which he said the legislation was neces-

sitated by the recent Anglo-German and

German-Anglo-American agreements, di-

viding the islands. So far as the Tutuila

was concerned, the minister said. Germany

never contested the American claims that

the United States possessed the right of

a port and settlement there. Since 1878

Upolu and Saavaii had formed an economic

whole, and therefore could not be sepa-

Continuing the minister said: "I have

pleasure in stating that the Americans

did not hinder, but rather furthered this

clear severance. We hope the relations

of Germany with the United States and

Samoa will remain friendly, even as the

relations of the German and American

members of the Samoan commission have

Count Von Buelow then dealt lengthily

Zanzibar questions and the benefits accru-

about 400,000 marks. "This agreement."

principles of fairness and justice."

been thoroughly friendly.'

rated from each other, but could easily be

regard to the war in South Africa.

old party on account of its position on ex-Monson Not Ordered from Paris. LONDON, Feb. 12.-In the House of Com-WANTS OF ADVANCED WOMEN.

Resolutions Adopted by the National

Female Suffrage Association.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 .- At the morning session of the National American Woman Suffrage Association resolutions were adopted reaffirming the principles "that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and calling for the application of the principle to women; asking Congress to submit to the State legislatures a constitutional amendment prohibiting the disfranchisement of United States citizens on account of sex; asking that on whatever terms suffrage may be granted to the men of Alaska. Porto Rico, Hawaii or the Philippines, it be granted to women on the same terms; that women be included in the census now being taken in Cuba and enabled to take part in the future government of the island; also a preamble reciting that during the past year women have cast their votes for the first time in Louisiana, France and Ireland, and calling attention to the fact that in Ireland 75 per cent, of the women voted; in Paris 30 per cent., as compared with 14 per cent, of the men, and that in New Orleans and Baton Rouge the women voters carried the day for sewerage system and a pure water supply; protesting against an aieged intention on the part of certain government officials to eliminate women workers from the public service to give their places to men voters; condemning as cruel and unjust all laws and regulations that make marriage and motherhood an obstacle to holding teachers' positions; congratulating the women of America upon the beneficent changes of laws and customs by which full woman suffrage has been secured in four States and partial suffrage in twentyfive States; rejoicing in the ratification of The Hague treaty, and expressing the profound regret of the association that Miss Anthony had determined to retire from the | that the German claims were estimated at

lilies to Miss Anthony, for which the con-

vention afterward returned a vote of

pressing the hope that all parties would be satisfied. The bill then passed its first and second readings.

tion, Count Von Buelow concluded by ex-

TO OPPOSE ROBINSON.

S. M. Hench Has Announced His Candidacy for Congress.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 12 .- S. M Hench has decided to opose Representative Robinson's nomination for a third term. He announced himself to-night as a candidate for the Democratic nomination, in opposition to Robinson. It has been thought heretofore that Mr. Robinson would have no opposition, as the talk in the northern counties about prospective | GRIGGS candidates had died out.

Primary Contest at Muncie.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 12.-Dr. J. V. Baird. of Albany, defated candidate for the State Legislature, at the recent Republican primary, to-day filed a protest, and a recount of ballots will be made. The unofficial returns showed Baird thirteen votes ahead of Henry L. Hopping, who won by twenty-five votes on the official count. It is claimed that the many mutilated ballots counted elected Hopping, and were irregular. The canvassing board decided to count all the votes, where the intentions of the voter were discernable, and it is believed that a recount will not alter

THREE SPOKE FOR CLARK

WITNESSES IN THE MONTANA ELEC-TION CASE HEARING.

Evidence of Fourth Man Favored th Prosecution-Emphatic Denials of Official Corruption.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 .- Four witnesses testified before the Senate committee on privileges and elections in its investigation in the election of Senator Clark, of Mon tana. They were D. R. Peeler, a banker, the bank account of Senator Geiger; W. H. Cochran, of Butte, who was called by the defense, but who before he concluded was stigmatized by them as a witness for the prosecution; State Senator C. W. Hoffman and Mr. John S. M. Neill, proprietor of the Helena Independent. Mr. Neil had not concluded when the committee adjourned for the day. He denied categorically all believed that the voice of the people is the allegations of Whiteside involving his name and the latter's asertions concerning the use of corrupt means to secure Clark's

Mr. Peeler was questioned concerning the account of State Senator Geiger with his bank, the First National Bank, but he was iect. He confirmed Mr. Geiger's statement that he (Geiger) had borrowed \$2,300 at the bank, saying that Geiger had given him a deed to property as security. The witness was unable to give dates when various loans had been made and was taken s..arply to task by Senator Chandler for his fail ure in this respect. He protested that he was not trying to conceal, but that he was simply unable to remember. Mr. Peeler testified to conversations with Mr. White side previous to the election for state senator in which the latter had shown that he was a friend of Mr. Daly. He also told of meeting Mr. Wellcome in Helena, and said that he had told him that he had better let Whiteside alone, because he knew that Whiteside was a Daly man. He contradicted Mr. Geiger's statement that the Geiger note for \$2,300 had been canceled, saying that he still held Geiger's property

as security for it. In the afternoon Wm. H. Cochrane, late editor of a weekly paper at Butte, testified to two conversations with Mark Hewitt, a witness who testified for the prosecution early in the case. He said that in the first conversation Hewitt had said that he knew nothing against Clark or his following but that in the second, which occurred last December, Mr. Hewitt had been very bitter against Clark. Under pressure he said he fense in this case, among them Representatives Paul and Mettlen, of Beaver Head county, and Senator Morris. He also said that on one occasion, when standing in the outer office of Jesse B. Root, partner of Mr. Wellcome in Butte, he heard Mr. Root say to some one in the office-whom he did not know-"Here is the money; take it,

and after you've testified we will pay you the balance. case, but he did not know. This statement was evidently a surprise to the counsel for the defense, who had called Mr. Cochran, and Mr. Porter made an effort to impeach the testimony. The witness said he had seen Mr. Campbell, counsel for the prosecution, since his arrival in Washington, but he had neither given him money nor made promises to give him any. "As it

transpires," said Mr. Foster, "the witness Charles W. Hoffman, state senator, was the next witness. He said he was a Democrat; that he had been in the Senate for fourteen years, and that when the Legislature met in 1899 it was largely anti-Daly. Mr. Hoffman testified to a conversation with A. D. Matts, a friend of Mr. Daly,

"Clark will never get there; we'll run him out of the State. Mr. Hoffman said he had known of no corruption in the State Legislature in connection with Mr. Clark's election. J. S. M. Neill, proprietor of the Helena Independent, covered a wide range in his

testimony, principally relating to State Senator Whiteside's evidence. He said he had known Whiteside for eight or ten years and had been friendly to him. He had had several conversations with Whiteside during and after the legislative elections. At each of these meetings White side had expressed himself uniformly as friendly to Mr. Clark. Mr. Neill produced a letter from Whiteside asking him (Neill) to secure the services of a lawyer, by preference Mr. Day, to represent him (Whiteside) in his contest with Mr. Geiger for a seat in the Senate. He also told of meeting Mr. Whiteside about the time of the meeting of the Legislature, when he had invited him to his home to meet Mr. W. W. Clark, son of the senator. This he had done at the request of Mr. Whiteside, who had said that he wanted to personally meet offensive attitude of the French press with either W. A. Clark or his son, or his brother, Joseph K. Clark. He said that in introducing the two gentlemen he had told C. W. Clark that Mr. Whiteside, in becoming a supporter of his father, was liable to subject himself to the "tyranny of the Molly Maguires, who were relentless in their purusit of every man who opposed informing him at the same time them. that Whiteside had the contract for the construction of a school building at Butte, where the trustees were Daly men. He had told Charley Clark that they would try to drive Whiteside out after his vote. Charley 1879 and a portion of the Zanzibar treaty | Clark had replied that "the Clarks are good stayers themselves, and he need have no fear of being driven out." He at this time had also suggested to Charley Clark that he should give Whiteside a chance to its earliest days it was the advocate of free bid upon the contract for putting up a building the Clarks were contemplating at Butte, and Mr. Clark had replied that he would give him an even chance with others. This was the last talk he had had home and farm of his own. And how we with Whiteside. Mr. Neill was then questioned with a view to bringing out explicit denials of Mr. Whiteside's statements involving his name. He said that he had and keep our laboring classes above the never mentioned Senator Hobson's name to Whiteside; that he had never given Representiive Jaqueth money to vote for day, as all the world will testify. Clark nor Whiteside money to hold for him; that he never gave Mr. Fine \$5,000 for his vote for Clark; that he never told Whiteside that \$2,000 had been sent to the gospel of hatred and spoliation; let Hong-Kong to bring State Senator Hanna States that don't want thrift and enterhome from the Philippines; that he never showed Whiteside \$10,000, telling him it was

Mr. Neill also refererd to the testimony with the Tonga, Solomon, Togoland and from himself to Mr. T. J. Johnson, of ing to Germany by the treaties recently Lewiston. He produced a copy of this let- richment of all." concluded. He next referred to the special ter from his impression book, promising to agreement to arbitrate the claims arising get the book from which the copy was from the troubles in Samoa. He explained taken. It proved to be a plea with Johnson to make an appeal to the Republican members of the Legislature from that This afternoon the delegates called at | added the foreign minister, "is now before county to vote for Clark for the Senate the White House on the invitation of the the American Senate. It is proposed that and prevent a deadlock. He said in the President, to whom they were introduced | the King of Sweden shall be arbitrator letter that Clark's election was absolutely by Miss Anthony. Mrs. McKinley was un- and I think we can anticipate that his assured and spoke of Clark as a bulwark able to meet them, but sent a bouquet of decision will be in accordance with the against "the tyranny of the Anaconda company." Mr. Neill declared emphati-After reviewing the advantages to both cally that he knew of no corrupt methods | The gladness of the wind that shakes the Samoa and Germany from the new situa- in securing Mr. Clark's election.

MANY SPEECHES IN HONOR OF THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew on the Killing of Goebel and Kentucky's Political Situation.

BRYANITES

SCORES DEMOCRATS WHO ARE MAK-ING WAR ON CAPITAL.

Commissioner of Pensions Evans of Disfranchisement of Negroes

in the South.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 .- Senator Chauncey M. Depew presided over and delivered the principal address at the fourteenth annual Lincoln dinner of the Republican Club, held at Delmonico's to-night. The dinner was attended by over three hundred members of the club and their guests. A guests of honor were Abner McKinley,

"A student of teachings of Lincoln will fina instructive lessons applicable to the of Kalispelo, whose evidence related to filled with horror, both at the murder of Mr. Goebel and the causes which led to it. One crime never justifies another and the only safety of communities is the stern punishment of the criminal and condemnation of the crime. Dismissing the tragedy, which we all lament and which was the culmination of Kentucky's electoral difficulties, we come at once to the lesson of Lincoln. The whole spirit and philosophy of Lincoln's politics was the power of the people. No statesman ever so thoroughly the voice of God. His appeal was always to the judgment and conscience of his fellow-citizens and he bowed with reverence to the decision of the majority when that decision was clearly rendered.

"Mr. Goebel prepared and had enacted an election law, which went by his name and whose avowed object was to prevent the people from having their will unless their votes were in accordance with his wishes. The opportunity for fraud on the ballot and violations of the popular judgment was placed on the statute books of the commonwealth of Kentucky. This crime against liberty and popular government aroused such indignation among the intelligent and honest voters of Kentucky that they repudiated this invasion of their rights by an overwhelming majority. Upon orders from the chiefs thousands of votes were thrown out in different localities. When this wholesale slaughter of the suffrage still left a large majority against Mr. the returns to the supreme board at the capital the American conscience of two of the judges rose superior to the partisan demand for the commission of the highest crime known to free government. These two judges, standing against the conspiracy which threatened their political lives and their public careers and acting honestly on the law and the facts, deserve to be placed in the highest position of honor in the list of the patriots of that State. Against that judgment of these two honest partisans Mr. Goebel and his associates appealed to the Legislature to use authority which that body possesses for the purpose of carrying out the original object of their Legislature, which was to prevent the people from having their way, to corrupt the suffrage, to nullify the ballot and to crucify every principle of representative government. Such a crime in a presidential election would produce consequences from

which the imagination shrinks. "This event may be a most interesting issue in the coming presidential campaign. The distinguished man who will probably be the Democratic candidate and who is delivering daily and nightly orations upon the violations of the Declaration of Independence in the Philippines by organizing government there without the consent of the governed, also twice visited Kentucky during these troubles and gave the moral support of his presence and influence to the Goebel side of the divided Democratic party. Should he be nominated the line will at once be drawn between our constitutional right to govern the Philippines as colonies and the unconstitutional action of the colonel's friends in Kentucky. The safety of the Republic within the States which form our Union and make us a nation is Lincoln's great principle-'Government of the people, by the people and

for the people.' Speaking to the toast "Abraham Lincoln," Representative Cousins delivered an eloquent tribute to the memory of the martyr President. The other toasts and speakers were: "Grace," Rev. M. B. Babcock; "The Republican Party," Attorney General Griggs; "Abraham Lincoln," Prof. Edwin Markham; "Political Conscience,"

Rev. Samuel Schulman. MR. GRIGGS'S ADDRESS. Attorney General Griggs said, in part: "Glib-tongued orators appealing to the baser passions are fond of assailing the Republican party as a friend of capital. So it has been the friend of capital always. Not, however, in the sense in which it is accused, which falsely supposes the existence of a natural and necessary hostility between capital and the material welfare of the country. It has been the friend of capital as representing property, one of the things which our Constitution declares no man shall be deprived of without due process of law. It is classed in that solemn instrument with life and liberty and guarded by the same guaranty against un-

lawful aggression. "The Republican party has been the friend of capital considered as money. It has fought to preserve the money of the people, those with much and those with little, from dishonest depreciation; to keep it from being scaled down by impaired standards. It has been and is against repudiation in every form and degree. 1. rejoices in the millions of aggregated capital that fill our savings banks and the vast accumulations of the building and loan so-

"The Republican party is also the friend of labor, because labor cannot prosper without capital, and vice versa. What other organization in all the world has such a splendid and consistent record of devotion to the interests of labor? From labor, and it is due to it to-day that the rich fields of Kansas and Nebraska are not tilled by slaves. Its homestead laws are designed to help the poor man to a fought in season and out, prosperity and adversity, for an American protective policy, and just because we sought to raise standard of comfort and happiness attained in any other land. And so they are to-

"Let others make war on capital; populistic, peripatetic candidates under any flag they choose to fly go about preaching prise and prosperity to dwell with them repel the efforts of capital to do business in their borders, and the Republican party will still go on seeking by the proper poliof the witness Watson concerning a letter | cies and laws to fuse and combine the mutual interests of money and labor to the en-

"THE GREAT COMMONER." Edwin Markham, the poet, recited an original ode entitled "Abraham Lincoln, the Great Commoner," from which the following is an extract:

"The color of the ground was in him, the red earth; The tang and odor of the primal things; The rectitude and patience of the rocks;

Washington and Pennsylvania Streets.

GREAT OFFERING OF MEN'S SEPARATE PANTS.

The last week of the sale we have every year is in progress now-with the greatest variety we have ever given choice of-the greatest values we have ever given choice of -and at the lowest prices at which we have ever given choice. Every pair of Fancy

00 PANTS for	\$4.00 PANTS for \$5.00 PANTS for \$6.00 PANTS for	.\$2.9 .\$3.7 .\$4.0
00 PANTS for	\$7.00 PANTS for	. \$5.0

Saks & Co., Indiana's Largest Men's and Boys' Outfitters.

The courage of the bird that dares the sea: The justice of the rain that loves all

The pity of the snow that hides all scars; The loving kindness of the wayside well; The tolerance and equity of light; That gives as freely to the shrinking weed As to the great oak flaring to the wind, To the grave's low hill as to the Matter-

That shoulders out the sky." EVANS AT BOSTON.

The Pension Commissioner Discusses

Southern Election Methods. BOSTON, Feb. 12.-The principal feature notable guest present was Lincoln's regis- of the celebration of Lincoln's birthday trar of the treasury, L. E. Chittenden, who here was the banquet of the Middlesex is now an octogenarian. Among the other | Club at the Hotel Brunswick to-night Representative Francis W. Cushman, of Gen. Anson G. McCook, Gen. Samuel Washington, was first introduced. He made Thomas, Gen. Henry L. Burnet, Attorney a bitter attack on Senator Hoar and Ed-General John W. Griggs, Congressman ward Atkinson and eulogized Lincoln. Robert G. Cousins, of Iowa, Beriah Wilk- Representative Julius Kahn, of San Franins and Prof. Edwin Markham. Senator cisco, also spoke, and was followed by Depew, before introducing the first speak- | Pension Commissioner Henry C. Evans, er addressed the gathering, in part as fol- | who said in part:

"It has been suggested that I should say South. No doubt you have been much interpresent conditions in the State of Ken- ested in the Kentucky situation. Abraham tucky. The situation in the commonwealth | Lincoln believed that the Union of States and so expressed himself most forcibly in the civil war came on. I am fearful that this Union cannot long submit to the strained relations that exist by reason of the determined and persistent usurpation of official power in some of our States by the minority, and especially the minority of the minority party. I shall not endeavor to predict as to time or results. Good government cannot be maintained by a minority, I care not who would represent them.

"It has been alleged that the colored brother is a dangerous element to good government in the South, and yet only recently I noticed that the colored brother is not permitted to leave the South, because his emigration to the West, where he had been invited, was endangering the productive capacity of the cottonfield of Georgia. In fact, the press dispatches announced only recently that an anequaintance of mine, generally known as 'Peg Leg' Williams, a railway agent, was imprisoned in southern Georgia to prevent his being mobbed by the planters because he was shipping too many of the colored brethren that raise the cotton to Arkansas and

"In Kentucky it is alleged that the colored brother voted largely for Taylor for Governor. Therefore Taylor's election should be declared void. In Mississippi and South Carolina the colored man does not seem to vote. In fact, if the returns are reliable, there are not many people who care much about the elective franchise in these States. Elections there are purely scientific-the whole problem has been reduced to mathematical science, and, looking at it from that standpoint-science-elections are merely economical, that is, the burden upon the taxpayers has been great-

Mr. Evans compared the vote for congressmen in each district in California. Minnesota, Mississippi ad South Carolina to show that in the North it took 512,590 voters to elect fourteen men to Congress, while in the South it took only 58,379 to elect the same number. In conclusion Mr. Evans said: "It seems to me that, although this is a deplorable condition, it will necessarily have to be solved by the people of the South, and their better judgment, pride, love of home and desire for good, honest government will, in the future, lead them to see the errors of

such methods." MARQUETTE CLUB BANQUET.

G. F. Adams, Murat Halstead and Bartlett Tripp Among the Speakers. CHICAGO, Feb. 12.-The fifteenth annual Lincoln day banquet of the Marquette Club was given to-night at the Auditorium Ho-

tel, covers being laid for 500 guests. The banquet hall was hung with pictures of Lincoln, McKinley, Dewey, Schley and the hall. Sampson and the various generals of the civil war. The president of the club, Henry B. Wickersham, presided. After the president had delivered his address the Hon. George E. Adams spoke on "Abraham Lincoln." The address of Governor D. L. Russell, of North Carolina, on "The Progress of Republicanism in the South" was read by Adjutant General J. C. L. Harris, of North Carolina, Governor Russell hav- vaal forces. The offer was made to those ing been prevented by official duties from | who had millitary training. leaving his State. Murat Halstead spoke on "The Conservative Character of Lin-The subject of J. K. Cubbison, of Kansas, was "The Coming Contest." James T. McCleary spoke on "The Union Lincoln Loved." "The Destiny of Our Country" was the subject of Bartlett Tripp.

Three Senators Spoke.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 12.-Lincoln's birthday was celebrated here by an elaborate banquet under the auspices of the Union League Club, the leading Republican organization of the South, in its handsome clubhouse. The speakers were: J. Stuart MacDonald, president of the Union League: Albert 1. Hopkins, of Illinois; Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Senator Clarence D. Clark, of Wyoming; Senator Louis E. McComas, of Maryland; Vincent Horeing, of Kentucky; Wesley L. Jones, of the state of Washington, and James Tanner, of Washington, D. C.

Celebrations Elsewhere.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 12.-The annual banquet of the Kickapoo Club, held to-night was a brilliant success, more than 400 guests being present, among them many distinguished men. The speakers were Col. Fred Smith, president of the club; Hon. Luther Laffin Mills, of Chicago, who spoke of "Abraham Lincoln;" Hon. Julius Starr. of this city, whose subject was "The Party of Lincoln;" Hon. Lawrence Sherman. former speaker of the Legislature, and Charles G. Dawes, controller of the cur-

WACO, Tex., Feb. 12.-Under the au spices of the Grand Army of the Republic Post and the Women's Relief Corps, the ninety-first anniversary of the birthday of President Lincoln was celebrated here tonight, a large audience assembled to hear orations by Dr. Frank Page and Judge J.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 12.-Republicans of Lincoln to-night celebrated the anniver sary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln with their ninth annual banquet. There was a large attendance of party leaders from all over the State. Gov. W. E. Stanley, of Kansas, made the principal speech. AKRON, O., Feb. 12.-Lincoln's birthday was celebrated by the Young Lawyers' Republican Club with a banquet to-night. Representative Charles Dick, a member of the club, was the principal speaker. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 12.-The initial banquet of the Young Republican Club of

Missouri was held to-night. Governor Shaw, of Iowa, was the principal speaker Obituary.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.-Samuel Forker, who represented the Second con-

CHICAGO, Feb. 12 .- Dr. Edward Lorenzo Holmes, former president of Rush Medical College and known widely as an eye and ear specialist, died here to-night of pneu-

ANOTHER BIG GIFT.

Rockefeller to Give a Million and & Half to His College,

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 .- It is expected that at a dinner to be given at the Hotel Manhattan early next month John D. Rockefeller will announce a further gift of \$1,500,000 to Chicago University, making his total contributions to that institution \$8,500,000. A meeting of the executive committee of the university alumni was held to-day at the hotel, at which John Jay Gordham presided. It was announced after the session that all the arrangements for the dinner had been completed save the designation of a date, which will be made to meet the convenience of Mr. Rockefeller and President William R. Harper, of the university, both

TO RAISE SIEGE.

of whom are expected to be present.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) that women who are courtesans in all but name are no mure tabooed in smart society than they were from the pavilion at Brightsomething of the South and elections in the on in the days of the regency. The secret influence on the government wielded by this common rout of circes, sybarites, cynics, financiers, is subtle and profound. Legislation, foreign policy and taxation are settled in Parliament. The real decisions are made in the smart drawing rooms in the season, on Sundays in the country houses in boudoirs and restaurants. out self-respect and a government that is too philosophical, effete, preoccupied or exhausted to see that England's greatness is slipping away from her, are the allies of this infamous confederacy.'

VILJOEN'S FEARLESSNESS.

Incident of Buller's Recent Fight Described by Churchill.

LONDON, Feb. 12.-Winston Churchill's dispatch from Frere Camp, Sunday noon sent with General Buller's approval, in which he warns the British people that there may be heavy loss and possibly disappointment from Buller's fourth attack, says, describing the last fight: "A Maxim-Vickers gun abandoned by the Boers in a donga was about to fall into British hands when that notorious ruffian, the fearless Viljoen himself, brought back a team o horses and escaped with the gun, threading his way between the red flashes and black clouds of lyddite shells which the British artillery concentrated on him. It night General Hildyard fortified himself continually with much skill, building traverses and head-cover. Consequently, though exposed to a terrible shell fire all of the fight, he only lost forty-one. In tweive minutes sixty-three shells exploded on the hill and 240 were counted in two hours, besides smaller shells from Maxim-Vickers guns, which were innumerable. Prince Christian Victor, ald-de-camp to General Hildyard, was knocked down by the concussion of a 100-pound shell bursting on a rock by which he was sitting. The prince behaved throughout with extreme composure. Boer prisoners admit heavy losses, but declare an unfaltering determination to resist to the uttermost The fifth month of the war opens with the Boers apparently about to take the offensive, with their armies apparently intact and well supplied with ammunition, and, according to Winston Churchill, foreigners and war material pouring into the Transvaal through Delagoa bay.

"Down with the Boers."

LONDON, Feb. 13.-The Socialists tried to hold a pro-Boer or peace meeting at Mile End, London, last evening. A hostile crowd invaded the hall, shouting "Down with the Boers" and singing the national anthem. Henry M. Hyndman, the Socialist eader, and others attempted to speak, but they were roughly handled and scattered. The utmost violence prevailed, and the police were compelled to intervene and to clear the streets in the neighborhood of

Bounty Offered Russians.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 12.-Immigrants arriving here, mostly Russian Jews, have informed the immigration commissioners that some of their number, bound for the United States, were offered two hundred roubles at Amesterdam to join the Trans-

Golf Champion Killed.

LONDON, Feb. 12.-F. O. Tait, amateur golf champion of Great Britain in 1896 and 1298, was killed during General MacDonald's reconnoissance at Koodoesberg, being shot through the body. He had previously been wounded at Magersfontein.

Boers Shelled Out.

RENSBURG, Feb. 12.-Hobirk's and Bastard's Nek, which the Boers took possession of Saturday, have been reoccupied by the British. The Boers were shelled out.

Will Not Try Dr. McGiffert.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.-The New York Presbytery to-day decided by a vote of seventy-seven to thirty-nine not to try Dr. Arthur G. McGiffert, of the Union Theological Seminary, on the charges of heresy preferred by Rev. G. W. Birch, the stated clerk of the presbytery, at the January meeting. A resolution was adopted declaring that the action of the presbytery in December, when it decided not to try Dr. McGiffert for heresy, but to disavow his teachings, was sufficient and that the charges should not be considered.

Prize Fight Pictures Stolen.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 12.-W. J. Fisher, of Chicago, who has been in Chattanooga for the past week exhibiting the "reproduction pictures of the Sharkey-Jeffries fight at Coney Island," reported to Chief of Police Hill to-day that the films containing the pictures and the electric machinery used in showing them had been stolen from the exhibition room during last night by two of his employes, whom he stated were men of bad repute in Chicago. It is believed the apparatus has been taken to Cincinnati.

Texans Must Pay Cash for Bicycles.

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 12.- Most of the bicycle dealers in Texas handling bicycles made by companies whose recent consol tion formed the American Bicycle Company have received letters of notification that owing to the anti-trust law, which went into effect on Feb. 1, no more wheels will be shipped into Texas without cash on delivery. The main reason pointed out is that the law makes the trial court judge of whether or not a company is a trust

or part of a trust. Painter Beard Dying.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.-William H. Beard.

the famous painter of animals, is dying at

his home in this city. He is seventy-five years old. About the first of the year his constitution began to weaken and on Jan. gressional district of New Jersey in the 27 he suffered an apoplectic shock. For a Forty-third Congress, died to-day at his few days is seemed there was a chance of home in Edgewater Park, N. J., aged his recovery, but hope has been abandoned To New Orleans.

The Queen & Crescent Route is miles shorter from Cincinnati than any other line. Drawing-room Pullman sleep-

BERLIN, Feb. 12.-Dr. E. J. Jaeger, finest vestibuled trains in the South. Only author of the best German book on the 24 hours from Cincinnati, 25 hours from Philippines, has just died.